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will arrive to make a survey of Brazil's needs. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Brazil's new foreign policy has breached the dikes and the Bloc influx is well under way. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

7. Pro-Castro Activities.

Brazilian sympathizers of Fidel Castro hailed the third anniversary of the Cuban revolution at a meeting at the National Students Union, with Federal Deputy Josue de Castro the principal speaker, and various other politicians of leftist bent also in attendance. Some 68 other admirers of Castro--students, intellectuals, labor leaders and Pernambuco peasants--flew off to Cuba (by special Cuban plane) to witness its socialist advances. Meanwhile, Governor Borges of Goias has announced that the National Liberation Front, of which he is one of the leaders, will meet on January 15, probably in Rio, to consider "national issues", particularly the forthcoming Meeting of Foreign Ministers. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: As the date for the Meeting of Foreign Ministers approaches, Communists and other leftists may be expected to increase their pro-Castro agitation but only a small minority is involved and the agitation is unlikely to affect--unless negatively--public or press opinion. An effort by the Cuban Ambassador to obtain Foreign Office blessing for a pro-Cuba meeting in Brazil at the time of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers met a cold reception. (CONFIDENTIAL)

MILITARY

8. Army - Negative

9. Navy

Heck to Run for Federal Deputy: A reliable Brazilian Naval source reports that Sylvio Heck, ex-naval minister and retired Admiral, will be a candidate for Federal Deputy from the State of Guanabara in the October 3, 1962 elections. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment: Although Heck has publicly stated that he is not a candidate for any elective office and that he is not in politics, the fact remains that he is in politics up to his ears. (CONFIDENTIAL)

80 Admirals (Retired) Petition Prime Minister: About 80 admirals, retired and reserve, have signed and sent a manifesto to Prime Minister Tancredo Neves in which they reportedly criticize the government for its "negligence in the face of the Communist threat in Brazil", and ask for energetic measures "against the impending red infiltration". This statement was made by Admiral Pena Boto, retired (leader of the anti-Communist Brazilian Crusade) who declared himself to be one of the authors of the document. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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Comment: Publication of the manifesto itself is being withheld until it is delivered to the Prime Minister. Since signatories were limited to reserve and retired officers and Admiral Pena Boto- (undoubtedly the promoter of the manifesto) is largely discredited, the manifesto is likely to have little political repercussion.
(CONFIDENTIAL)

10. Air - Negative

PSYCHOLOGICAL

11. Press Review

The press spent much time this week poised on the threshold of the New Year, looking back and looking forward. General agreement there was that 1961 was a bad year, though Estado de Sao Paulo was alone in calling it "one of the worst in the history of the Republic". The same paper said also, "We can expect nothing good of 1962." Other papers were more optimistic, Jornal do Comercio writing: "This country is viable" and finding in the recent Sao Paulo strike failure a lesson indicating that "under the parliamentary system the government can be stronger than under...the presidential." Comments on the Tancredo Neves and Goulart end of year speeches encompassed a similar range. Estado de Sao Paulo found nothing in Goulart's words to give "the country the impression of having a man at the rudder". Jornal do Comercio considered Goulart's speech (which was devoid of demagogic slogans) a sign that he had changed and was no longer "a politico of suspect radicalism". Folha de Sao Paulo thought his words "sensible", and Correio da Manha labeled Goulart's and Neves' speeches a "call to reason", and the latter's especially "much more substantial than official discourses usually are". A columnist for Ultima Hora also liked the speeches, finding in Goulart's evidence that the government has decided to "confront the fundamental problems of the life of the people". Jornal do Brasil, Jornal do Comercio and Correio da Manha thought that success in the coming year depended on the avoidance of "sloganeering" in Brazilian politics, refreshingly absent from the Goulart-Neves speeches.

Portugal and her troubles occupied much space in the week's reporting. Communist Novos Rumos interpreted the revolt at Bija as the approach of the "liquidation of the Fascist regime of Salazar". Commenting on Salazar's speech to the National Assembly, Jornal do Brasil said, "the present Portuguese government seems to have lost contact with reality..." Jornal do Comercio approved the speech and its criticism of England and the U.S., and said Salazar's "correct and civilized position...contrasts with the shocking neo-imperialism of Nehru". The same paper interpreted the occupation of Goa as part of a grand plot against NATO. Diario de Noticias and Ultima Hora complained of Salazar's reference to "our Brazil".

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